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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY Argentina

SUBJECT Slav Press in Argentina

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ORIGIN

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PAGES

SUPPLEMENT

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Tabor - Czechoslovak - Weekly

1. Tabor is published by Emanuel Suda at Calle Moreno 947, Buenos Aires. Circulation has increased from around 2800 to more than 4000 copies, and at the same time its size has increased from two to four pages.

Nova Doba - Czechoslovak - Bi-weekly

2. Nova Doba is published by Jose Kotas, and is the oldest Czechoslovak newspaper in Argentina. It is now losing ground, circulation having dropped from approximately 2000 to approximately 1400 copies. It is moderately pro-Soviet in tone.

Slovensky Lud - Slovak - Weekly

3. Slovensky Lud had a circulation of about 2000 copies in March 1947. It is Communist in tone, but not so rabid as Vlastenec.

Vlastenec - Slovak - Weekly

4. Vlastenec is published by the Slovak Communist organization called "Svornost," which formerly published a paper under its own name, until forced to close it by the Argentine Government. The circulation in March 1947 was approximately 1800 copies. The merger of Vlastenec with Slovensky Lud has been mentioned, but has not developed.

Yugoslavenski Vjestnik - Yugoslav - Weekly

5. Yugoslavenski Vjestnik was founded in 1943, and is edited by Dinko Filipovic in offices at Calle Brazil 451, Buenos Aires. Its circulation has increased from around 1200 to about 4000 copies.

Slovenski Glas - Slovene - Bi-weekly

6. Slovenski Glas was the result of the merger of Pravica and Slovenski List in an effort to make this paper representative of the Slovene Communists in Argentina. Its circulation in March 1947 was approximately 2000 copies.

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Russjik w Argentynie - Russian

7. Russjik w Argentynie ceased publication early in 1947, in spite of its being at that time the most important Russian language paper in South America. Sergio Stapan, editor-owner, has tried to get the Soviet Embassy to finance the publication of his paper, or to purchase it outright; but conversations with Valentin Riabov and other Soviet Embassy officials have not produced results. Stapan claims that he was forced to suspend publication by increased printing costs, and a boycott by the Slav Union.

Nasz Golos - Byelo-Russian - Semi-weekly

8. Nasz Golos is owned by Trofim Laszuk, leader of the Byelo-Russian Communists in Argentina, and is printed on the presses of the Kurjer Polski (see below). Formerly a weekly with a circulation of about 2000 copies, it was changed to a semi-weekly after Laszuk obtained financial aid from the Soviet Embassy through Valentin Riabov. Since the closing of Russjik w Argentynie the circulation has increased to approximately 2500 copies in March 1947.

Switlo - Ukrainian - Semi-weekly

9. Switlo was formerly a bi-weekly, but became a semi-weekly after obtaining financial aid from the Soviet Embassy. Its editor is listed as Basilio Senchina, but the real directors are S. Krawchuk and Guburchuk. It is strongly pro-labor and pro-Peron, but has dropped its former pro-Jewish tone. Circulation has increased from about 1900 copies to about 2300 copies.

Ukrainska Gazeta - Ukrainian

10. Ukrainska Gazeta was founded by a group who broke away from Switlo, and appeared as a weekly until forced to suspend by increased costs of printing. It is planned to transform this publication into a monthly magazine under the same name, to be printed on the presses of the Kurjer Polski (see below).

Renacimiento - Bulgarian - Bi-weekly

11. Renacimiento is the only Bulgarian newspaper in Argentina, and is owned by Antonio Koleff. It is published at Calle Cochabamba 3871, Buenos Aires. Its circulation in March 1947 was approximately 2500.

Union Eslava - Bi-weekly

12. Union Eslava is the official organ of the organization of the same name (formerly known as the Slav Committee). Circulation is from 2500 to 3700 copies, depending on the importance of the issue. It has been printed in various pro-Soviet Slav printing shops, but expects to obtain its own presses soon.

Vienybe - Lithuanian

13. Vienybe is published at Calle Reconquista 440, Buenos Aires, by "Lithuania Libre," a Communist organization dedicated to gathering funds for aid to Russia. The circulation has risen from approximately 1750 copies to approximately 2100 copies. The director, Antonio Kisielius, an illiterate person hardly able to sign his own name, is considered to be merely a figurehead for the real directors, Tadao Adamonis, Balthusninkas, Zygas, and Talalis.

Polska Wyzwolona - Polish - Weekly

14. Polska Wyzwolona absorbed the newspaper Lud in January 1946. It is edited by Martin Raduj, a local Polish Communist leader, and is strongly pro-Soviet in tone. Circulation has increased from approximately 2800 copies to approximately 4000 copies, in spite of the adverse effect on its circulation of letters received by local Poles from their homeland giving quite a different picture of conditions there from those contained in its columns.

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16. Kurjer Polski - Polish - Daily

15. Kurjer Polski is published and printed at Calle Charcas 433, Buenos Aires, and has a daily circulation of 300 to 350 copies. However, the Friday edition has a circulation of approximately 5000 copies. It is owned by J. Kandratowicz and B. Lasecki, and was formerly subsidized by the Polish banking organization, the P.K.O. After the fall of Poland it was subsidized by the Polish Government of London. Despite increased printing costs and almost complete loss of subsidy, the Kurjer Polski is still being issued, because the owners have developed a very profitable business in the printing of other Slav language papers.

Argentinas Lietuvui Balsas - Lithuanian - Weekly

16. Argentinas Lietuvui Balsas is owned by Francisco Ozinskas, and published by Kn. N. Norkus at Calle Boedo 737, Buenos Aires. Its circulation, approximately 2300 copies, has not changed during the six months reported on. It is anti-Communistic in tone.

Zinius - Lithuanian

17. Zinius is an anti-Communist paper published once or twice a month, and has a circulation of approximately 300 to 350 copies. The director is Casimiro Kiauga, with offices at Calle San Martin 1781, in the Buenos Aires suburb of Banfield. It was formerly sponsored by the Lithuanian Minister, Grauzinis. It is not expected to last very much longer.
18. The Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires is reported to be giving financial aid to Nasz Golos, Switlo, and Vienybe.

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